

Plate III. at the end of the article requires amendment, and should stand thus:—Fig. 1. *A. hastata*, young ♀, from a specimen obtained from the nest at Saharunpore, and killed 28th August, 1873, being the youngest of the three birds obtained on the same occasion. Fig. 2. *A. hastata* ♀, from a specimen after its first moult; killed October 21st, 1874.

The figures have been reduced to one fourth of the natural size.

Note.—These birds were made into specimens when in captivity; they were not shot.

3. On the *Stercorariinæ* or Skua Gulls.

By HOWARD SAUNDERS, F.L.S. &c.

[Received March 3, 1876.]

(Plate XXIV.)

In the following remarks upon the well-marked subfamily of the *Laridæ*, known as the *Lestridinæ*, or, more correctly as regards priority of nomenclature, as the *Stercorariinæ*, I shall pass over as briefly as possible the points which are already known to most ornithologists, and direct my observations to the synonymy and range of the members of the group, with incidental remarks upon their progressive stages of plumage. My principal predecessor in this work is Dr. Elliott Cones, who published in the 'Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia,' 1863, an elaborate "Review of the *Lestridinæ*," with the primary object of showing that the true "*Lestris richardsonii*" of Swainson, described in the 'Fauna Boreali-Americana,' p. 433, was a distinct species from the light-breasted form with which most naturalists had united it; but in his recently published 'Birds of the North-West' (Washington, 1874) he retracts this opinion, in accordance with the views derived from more extended experience. He still, however, adheres to his original plan of dividing the family into two subgenera, *Buphagus* of Moehring for *S. catarrhactes* and *S. antarcticus*, and *Stercorarius* for the remaining species; and he continues to employ both the generic and the specific names given by writers previous to the date of the 12th edition of Linnæus's 'Systema Naturæ' (1766), preferring to make the 10th edition the starting-point of his system of nomenclature. Argument on this subject would be futile; there is nothing to prevent any American naturalist from making his own rules; but British ornithologists have a recognized code of laws in the Rules of the British Association for 1842, drawn up and signed by the principal naturalists of that day, and generally adopted up to the present time both here and on the continent. In these it is agreed that the principle of priority ought not to be carried back beyond the 12th edition of Linnæus, a solitary exception being made in favour of those *genera* of Brisson which are *additional* to those of Linnæus's 12th edition. My excuse

for recapitulating these axioms is, that in consequence of them it is necessary to reject several names given by Brünnich in his 'Ornithologia Borealis,' 1764, which antedates our starting-point by two years—a fact of which some ornithologists, who have probably not examined the date of publication, do not seem to be aware. Under these circumstances, it is needless to discuss the subgenus *Buphagus* of Moehring (1752); nor do there appear to be any sufficient structural differences to warrant the generic separation of the Great Skuas from the other species, the Pomatorhine Skua forming such a connecting link between the heavy and the elegant forms as to preclude any consistent separation, unless Reichenbach's genus *Coprotheres* be also accepted for the Pomatorhine. For myself I prefer to retain all the known species of Skua in the same genus, viz. *Stercorarius* of Brisson (1760), the type of which is the species whose rightful name is, in my opinion, *Stercorarius crepidatus* (Gm.), but which I will for the present, to avoid any ambiguity, distinguish by the vernacular name of *Richardson's Skua*. I am, of course, aware that this name was originally applied solely to a dark form of a well-known species; but it has since been generally adopted; and as having been applied to no other, its use precludes the possibility of a misunderstanding.

The genera are as follows:—

Larus (part), Linnæus, 1766. *L. catarractes*=Great Skua, *L. parasiticus*=Long-tailed or Buffon's Skua.

Stercorarius, Brisson, 1760. Type "*L. stercoraire*"=*S. crepidatus* (Richardson's Skua).

Labbus, Rafinesque, 1815; *Predatrix*, Vieillot, Analyse, 1816. Based on "*le Labbe*," of Buffon, which is *Richardson's Skua*.

Lestris, Illiger, Prod. 1811. "*L. parasiticus*, *L. crepidatus*, *L. catharractes*."

Oceanus, Koch, 1816. "*O. parasiticus*, *O. crepidatus*" (sic).

Cataractes, Fleming, Phil. Zool. 1822. "*Cataractes vulgaris*."

Coprotheres, Reichenbach, 1852. *S. pomatorhinus*.

Megalestris, Bonap. 1856. *S. catarrhactes*, *S. antarcticus*.

The generic name, variously spelt *Cataractes*, *Cataracta*, or *Cattarracta*, the two latter adopted by Retzius and Leach from Brünnich, had been previously applied to a subgenus of the *Uriinæ*; and under the name of *Catarrhactes antiquus*, Prof. Marsh has described some bones found in the Tertiary deposits of N. Carolina (Am. J. Sc. 1870, p. 213). I mention this because these applications of generic names to widely different birds are very confusing, and might lead to the supposition that the fossil remains of a Skua had been discovered. Those who persist in separating the Skuas must therefore adopt *Megalestris* for the large forms, as the small pointed-tailed species are the types of all the other genera. It is certainly unfortunate that the earliest available name *Stercorarius* tends to perpetuate a popular fallacy, although one of universal distribution; but a precisely parallel case occurs in the signification of the word *Caprimulgus*, and other instances might be adduced. Illiger's generic name *Lestris*

(or robber) is undoubtedly far preferable, so far as its meaning goes, and it has been very freely adopted; but the laws of priority compel us to reject it, if we would avoid perpetuating confusion.

I have deemed it advisable on the whole to give the references to those præ-Linnæan authors upon whose descriptions those of writers subsequent to 1766 are based, marking by a line the division between them and the available nomenclature. The synonyms are given in order of date; and I have also inserted those references which appeared to me to have any real value. It is impossible to avoid some errors; but at least I have taken every precaution, and with some few exceptions, where the original works were not accessible, I have personally verified every reference.

STERCORARIUS CATARRHACTES.

Larus fuscus, Briss. Orn. vi. p. 165 (1760).

Catharacta skua, Brünn. Orn. Bor. p. 33 (1764).

Larus catarrhactes, Linn. Syst. Nat. i. p. 226 (1766), ex Brünn.

Larus catarrhactes, Gmelin, Syst. Nat. i. p. 603 (1788).

Catharacta skua, Retz. F. Suec. p. 161 (1800).

Lestris catharractes, Illiger, Prodr. Mus. p. 273 (1811).

Lestris catarrhactes (L.), Tem. Man. d'Orn. p. 511 (1815); Faber, Prod. Island. Orn. p. 102 (1822); Macgill. Brit. Birds, v. p. 479 (1852).

Catarracta fusca, Leach, S. Cat. M. & B. Brit. Mus. p. 40 (1816).

Stercorarius catarrhactes, Vieillot, N. Dict. H. Nat. xxxii. p. 151 (1819); Gray, Gen. Birds, iii. p. 653 (1849); Dresser, B. of Eur. pt. xli. (Sept. 1875).

Cataractes vulgaris, Fleming, Hist. Brit. An. p. 137 (1828); Selby, Ill. Brit. Orn. ii. p. 514 (1832).

Lestris cataractes et *Lestris skua*, C. L. Brehm, Vög. Deutsch. p. 715 (1831).

! *Stercorarius pomarinus*, Vieillot, Gal. Ois. p. 220, pl. 288 (1834), fig. excell. (!)

Lestris cataractes, Naum. Vög. Deutsch. x. p. 471, pl. 270 (1840).

Stercorarius cataractes, De Selys-L. Fne. Belg. p. 155 (1842).

Megalestria catarrhactes, Bp. Cat. Parzudaki, p. 11 (1856).

Stercorarius catarrhactes, Bp. Consp. Av. ii. p. 206 (1857); Laurence, Ann. Lyc. Nat. H. N. York, 1853, p. 7; Baird's B. N. Am. p. 838 (1860); B. Ross, Nat. Hist. Rev. 1862, p. 289; Feilden, 'Zoologist,' 1872, p. 3290.

Buphagus skua, Coues, Proc. Ac. Nat. Sc. Phil. 1863, p. 125, B. of N. W. Am. p. 604 (1874).

There was no particular variation observable in the plumage of sixteen specimens from the Faroe Islands, and in many others sent to me from time to time for examination; the older the bird the wider are the chestnut markings which occupy the centre of the feathers on the upper parts, and the longer and the more yellow

become the filamentous feathers of the neck. The *under wing-coverts* and the *axillaries* are always *sooty*, with, at most, but very few and ill-defined russet markings. I have examined the interesting melanism belonging to Mr. J. H. Gurney, jun., figured by Mr. Dresser in his 'Birds of Europe;' it was obtained in October, and the first primary on each wing has not yet attained its full length. From the crescentic edges to the dorsal feathers, seen on holding it to a side light, from the absence of acuminate feathers on the neck, and from the weak bill (which is much thinner than in Mr. Dresser's plate), I have little doubt of this example being a bird of the year; this impression is confirmed by the satin-like appearance of the primaries and upper parts, which is very different from any thing I have ever observed in birds whose plumage has undergone any wear.

The range of this species is the most restricted of any member of the family which breeds in the northern hemisphere. It has not been observed in Spitzbergen; and its most northern breeding-place within the Arctic circle is at the Lofoten Islands, off the coast of Norway; thence it is found nesting west and southwards to Iceland, the Faroes and the Shetland Islands. It is not recorded from the Baltic, or from the White Sea. Seeböhm and Harvie Brown did not observe it in their recent expedition to the mouth of the Petchora; nor did Middendorf find it in N. Siberia, where the other three European species breed. Von Baer's identification of this bird in Novaya Zemlya may well be doubted, as none of the many subsequent explorers have observed it there. Pallas (*Z. Ros.-As.* ii. p. 309) supposed that this might have been the bird recorded by Steller, as observed in 58° N. lat., on the Pacific coast, feeding on the carcass of a whale; but as it had a "yellowish bill" it was more probably a Fulmar Petrel. It has not been recorded as yet from the Pribilof Islands, the Aleutians, or Alaska; but it probably occurs along that coast, as a single specimen is described by Mr. Lawrence as having been obtained off Monterey, in California. Mr. Bernard Ross found it at the mouth of the Mackenzie river, and about Great Slave Lake, north of which it is very rare; it also appears to range throughout the Hudson's-Bay territory, and is clearly, as far as dimensions go, the "*L. keeask*" of Latham, mixed up with the Pomatorhinine Skua, as shown by the description of the particoloured feet; the Esquimaux name of the latter species also happens to be "*Keeask*," according to Richardson, who does not mention *S. catarrhactes*. There is no authentic record of its occurrence on the Atlantic sea-board of the United States; and in South Greenland it was only twice observed by Holböll. From its breeding-stations it passes southwards in autumn along the western shores of Europe as far as the Straits of Gibraltar and N. Morocco, beyond which there is, as yet, no trace of it. As a mere straggler, of course, it has been found in Germany; and it was recorded by Mr. C. A. Wright as having been obtained at Malta (*Ibis*, 1864, p. 150); but the specimen has subsequently proved to be *S. pomatorhinus*. Mr. Godman does not enumerate it amongst the birds of

the Azores, Madeira, or the Canaries; but future observations may probably show a somewhat more extended range than I have been able to trace.

As a species it is nowhere abundant, and of late years its numbers in the Faroes and Shetland Islands have so seriously diminished as to render its speedy extermination there extremely probable. Although, like the rest of the family, it is essentially a "robber gull," yet it is by no means entirely parasitic; for it feeds to a great extent upon flesh, and especially upon the Kittiwake gull, of whose feathers and bones all the castings were composed which Capt. Feilden examined at the Færoe Islands, whilst the stomachs of those he shot were full of flesh. This purely maritime Gull is the only one which can be plundered with impunity that is found in any great numbers in the haunts of the Great Skua; for the Herring- and Great Black-backed Gulls would not tamely yield their prey; and it is worthy of note that the winter range of *S. catarrhactes* extends no further south than that of the Kittiwake. We shall see that the heat of the tropics proves no barrier to other northern species which, from their superior swiftness of flight, require less specialized conditions for their existence.

STERCORARIUS ANTARCTICUS.

Lestris catarrhactes, Quoy and Gaimard, Voy. 'Uranie,' p. 137, Atlas, pl. 38 (1824) (Falkland Islands); Gould, B. of Aust. vii. pl. 21 (1848); Hutton, Ibis, 1872, p. 248 (*Chatham Islands*).

Lestris antarcticus, Lesson, Traité d'Orn. p. 616 (1831); Sel. and Salvin, P. Z. S. 1871, p. 579 (part).

Megalestria antarctica, Gould, P. Z. S. 1859, p. 98.

Lestris antarctica, Selater, P. Z. S. 1860, p. 390; Abbott, Ibis, 1861, p. 165 (Falkland Islands).

Lestris fuscus, Ellman, Zoologist, 1861, p. 7472.

Buphagus antarcticus, Coues, Proc. Phil. Ac. 1863, p. 127; B. N.W. Am. p. 604 (1874).

Lestris catarrhactes, Hutton, Ibis, 1867, p. 185.

Stercorarius antarcticus (et *madagascarensis*?), Bp. Consp. Av. ii. p. 207 (1857); Von Pelzel, Novara-Reise, Vögel, p. 150 (1865) (*St. Paul's I.*); Buller, B. New Zealand, p. 267 (1873).

Stercorarius catarrhactes (b), Schlegel, Mus. P.-B. p. 47 (1865); Layard, B. S. Africa, p. 366 (1867); Sharpe, Zool. 'Erebus and Terror,' i. App. p. 32 (1875).

Buphagus skua antarcticus, Coues, in Bull. U.S. N. M. no. 2 p. 9 (1875) (Kerguelen Island)*.

Quite irrespective of the enormous gap which, so far as we know, at present separates the geographical range of *S. catarrhactes* from

* Since writing the present article I have read the very interesting account of the habits of this species as observed at Kerguelen's Island by Dr. Kidder, Naturalist to the American Expedition to observe the Transit of Venus. It would appear that it avoids the water, and preys principally upon other birds; there are also other modifications of the usual habits of birds of this genus, to which space will not allow me to allude.

that of the Antarctic Skua, it seems to me that only the want of a sufficient series of both species for comparison can ever have led to their being united; for undoubtedly the distinctness of many other birds as species is unhesitatingly acknowledged on much slighter grounds. In the examination of a large series I have never met with any northern Skua with the stout deep bill with its well-marked angle at the gonys which invariably characterizes the southern bird; and if mere colour is taken into consideration, the total absence of rufous both on the underparts, the axillaries, and the under wing-coverts serves to distinguish the Antarctic Skua at a glance. But whilst perfectly distinguishable from *S. catarrhactes*, it presents three interesting variations in the course of its range, which I have been enabled to trace by the aid of a fine series in the British Museum. From Campbell's Island in 54° S., 168° E., up to Norfolk Island, in 29° S. (its most northern *known* range), past Kerguelen's Island, the Crozets, and up to the Cape of Good Hope, where Layard observed it in April, the specimens all agree in their remarkable uniformity of sooty-brown plumage, there being few, if any, striations even upon the feathers of the neck, whilst the size of some of the examples is enormous, the primaries measuring 16 and 17 inches from carpal joint to tips of primaries. The Falkland-Island Skuas, locally known as "Cape-Egmont Hens" and "Sea-Hens," are decidedly smaller, and the acuminate feathers of the neck and shoulders are distinctly streaked with yellowish white, although the general sooty appearance is preserved. But in three specimens obtained during the voyage of the 'Erebus' and 'Terror,' on the edge of the pack-ice, the upper parts are somewhat less dusky than in the Falkland-Island birds, and the tips of the feathers of the breast are tinted with yellowish, though the underparts of the feathers retain their sooty hue, whilst the acuminate feathers of the neck form a complete ring of yellow verging upon golden, and, by contrast with the darker colour of the crown, giving somewhat the appearance of a hood. In general dimensions this form is somewhat smaller than the preceding, and the bill is even more short and stout in proportion; but the general characters of resemblance are preserved throughout, the under wing-coverts and axillaries being dark smoke-coloured, whilst the lighter hue of the underparts extends no further than the tips of the feathers, and may be due to climatic influences. In their somewhat bleached appearance and the closer texture of the feathers about the base of the bill, these three birds have the appearance of permanent inhabitants of inhospitable circumpolar regions, whilst the Falkland-Island birds seem to be a connecting link between this and the larger form, whose range is principally within more temperate climates, where the conditions of existence are easier.

It is most probable that Bonaparte's *S. madagascarensis* belongs to this species, as the late Commander Spurling saw what he supposed to be a Great Skua off the Comoro Islands, and this would bring its extreme range up to about 12° S., leaving even then an interval of more than 40° of latitude between it and the most southerly known range of *S. catarrhactes*. Neither has *true S. antarcticus* been

found, so far as I am aware, on the western side of the Straits of Magellan, or on the coasts of Chili or Peru, where its place is taken by a bird which I consider fully entitled to specific rank, and which, strange to say, has all its affinities with the northern Skua, *S. catarrhactes*.

STERCORARIUS CHILENSIS (Plate XXIV.).

Lestris antarcticus, var. *b. chilensis*, Bp. Consp. Av. ii. p. 207 (1857); (Mus. berol. ex Am. Merid. Rostro vix brevius quam in Europæo, potius graciliore quam robustiore).

Lestris antarctica, Sel. & Salvin, Ibis, 1869, p. 284 (Santa Magdalena, Straits of Magellan—Cunningham).

S. supra fuliginoso-nigricans, pileo summo fere concolori; corpore reliquo superiore maculis longitudinalibus rufescentibus versus apicem angustioribus plus minusve dilatatis variegato; collo postico albicante vix rufescente longitudinaliter striato; alis dorso concoloribus, remigum scapis albis, tectricibus alarum minimis dorso concoloribus et in eodem more rufo maculatis: primariis vix albidis, secundariis maculis magnis rufescentibus terminatis; supra-caudalibus rufo marmoratis et subterminaliter maculatis; cauda nigra, pallidius terminata; loris et plumis subocularibus fuliginosis pileo concoloribus, his rufo lavatis; genis, regione parotica, et corpore subtus toto cinnamomeo-rufis; axillaribus et tectricibus subalaribus castaneo-rufis, his et pectoris lateribus paullo fuliginoso striatis; colli lateribus dorso concoloribus; ala subtus nigricante, primariis basin versus albis; rostro nigro; pedibus nigris. Affinis S. catarrhacti, sed rostro graciliore, corpore subtus conspicue cinnamomeo-rufescente, et subalaribus et axillaribus castaneis distinguendus.

Professor Peters, of Berlin, to whom I wrote on the subject, has courteously informed me that the type specimen in that museum has all the above characteristics. It is a slightly immature bird, and came from Chili.

Through the kindness of Mr. G. Fanshawe, F.Z.S., I have lately become possessed of four specimens of a Skua shot by his nephew, Mr. J. R. Denison, at Mejillones, on the little strip of coast which belongs to Bolivia, in lat. 23° 5' S., at the end of February or beginning of March. Three of these birds are adults; the fourth is evidently immature, as shown by the brown crescentic tips to the dorsal feathers; and the rufous of the underparts is less strongly marked than in the adults, showing that the ruddy colour increases with age. But even the young bird is ruddier than any *S. catarrhactes* I ever saw. In the museum at Cambridge is a similar immature specimen obtained by Dr. Cunningham, late of H.M.S. 'Nassau,' in the Straits of Magellan, in April; and Mr. Gervase Mathew, R.N., writes to me that he observed this chestnut-breasted bird at Valparaiso in January, and a month later at Coquimbo, when in H.M.S. 'Resolute.' More than this is not known to me at present; and in the absence of any reliable information as to its breeding-haunts it would be rash to indulge in any speculations as to whether they are to the north or to

the south of the Equator. The affinities of this well-defined form are decidedly with *S. catarrhactes*, and not with *S. antarcticus*; it is, indeed, a somewhat slighter bird than the former, and remarkable for its rich cinnamon-coloured underparts, wing-coverts and axillaries. The presence of this species on the shores of the South Pacific may be accounted for by the cool stream of water, about 300 miles wide, and known as Humboldt's current, which runs northwards from the Straits of Magellan, along the coasts of Chili and Peru. This cool band abounds in fish; and in consequence of these altered conditions we find there at least six species of Gull, some of them numerically abundant; whereas on the east coast of America there is a noticeable scarcity of Gulls within the tropics. Where Gulls are found, the stout heavy forms of Skua can pick up a living; their more lightly formed congeners can rob the Terns, and the two long-tailed species are more than a match in flight for the Arctic Tern; but against that family the Great Skuas would have little chance; and hence, probably, their more restricted range. If this species should prove to have its breeding-places in the North Pacific, it is somewhat singular that it should never have been observed north of the Equator, and that the only specimen of a great Skua recorded from the north-west coast, namely at Monterey, California, lat. 44° N., is clearly from the description given, *S. catarrhactes*. If, on the other hand, it should prove to be a denizen of the southern hemisphere, it is still more remarkable that we should find in such close proximity to *S. antarcticus* a form whose affinities are with *S. catarrhactes*. In order of arrangement it should follow the latter species, although in the present case I have taken it last for convenience of treatment.

STERCORARIUS POMATORHINUS.

Stercorarius striatus, Brisson, Orn. vi. p. 152, pl. 13. fig. 2 (juv.), 1760.

Larus keeask (part.), Latham, Ind. Orn. p. 818 (1790).

Larus parasiticus, Meyer & Wolf, Tasch. D. Vög. ii. p. 490, descrip. p. 492 (1810), nec auctorum.

Catarracta parasita, var. *camtschatica*, Pallas, Zoogr. Rosso-As. p. 312 (1811).

Lestris pomarinus, Temm. Man. d'Orn. p. 514 (1815); Audubon, B. Am. vii. p. 186, pl. 451 (1844); Ross, in Parry's 4th Voy. App. p. 196 (1828), fide Newton.

Stercorarius pomarinus, Vieillot, N. Dict. Hist. Nat. xxxii. p. 158 (1819); De Selys-L. F., Belg. p. 155 (1842); Gray, Gen. of B. iii. p. 653 (1849); Cones, Proc. Phil. Ac. 1863, p. 129; B. Ross, Nat. Hist. Rev. 1862, p. 289 (Gt. Slave Lake, very rare); Wright, Ibis, 1864, p. 151 (Malta); Gurney, Andersson's B. of Damara Land, p. 357 (1872).

Cataractes pomarina, Steph. in Shaw's G. Zool. xiii. p. 216 (1826).

Cataractes pomarinus, Selby, Ill. Brit. Orn. ii. p. 517 (1832).

Lestris sphaeriuros, Brehm, Vög. Deutsch. p. 718 (1831).

Lestris striatus, Eyton, C. Brit. Birds, p. 51 (1836).

Lestris pomarina, Faber, Prod. Island. Orn. p. 104 (1822); Sw. &

Rich. F. Bor.-Am. p. 429 (1831); Naumann, Vög. Deutsch. x. p. 487, pl. 271 (1840); Temm. Man. d'Orn. p. 495, ed. 1840; Middendorf, Sib. Reise, p. 240, tav. xxiv. fig. 1 (egg) (1853).

Coprotheres pomarinus, Reich. Nat. Syst. Vög. p. v (1852).

Catarracta pomarina (Tem.), Blyth, J. As. S. Bengal, xxviii. p. 406 (1859) (Moulmein).

Lestris pomerinus (Tem.), Newton, P. Z. S. 1861, p. 401, pl. xxix. fig. 3 (egg).

Lestris pomarinus, Preyer, R. n. Island (1862).

Lestris pomatorhinus, Selater, Ibis, 1862, p. 297.

Stercorarius pomarinus, Malmgren, Spitzbergens Fogl. p. 411 (1864).

Stercorarius pomatorhinus, Newton, Ibis, 1865, p. 509; Gillett, Ibis, 1870, p. 307; Coues, in Elliot's Prybilov Is. (1874); Coues, B. of N.W. Am. p. 607 (1874); Eaton, Zoologist, 1874, p. 3812 (Spitzbergen); Newton, B. Greenland, p. 107 (1875).

Lestris pomatorhina, Th. v. Heuglin, Ibis, 1872, p. 65.

The description and figure given by Brisson of his *Stercorarius striatus* clearly show that he had before him an immature specimen of this species, the representation of the strong heavy feet garnished with large claws being highly characteristic. Although Brisson's name cannot be retained, yet, if it had been adopted by any naturalist subsequent to the 12th ed. of Linnæus, it must necessarily have antedated the well-known name given by Temminck; but this change has fortunately been spared us. With regard to Gmelin's name of *crepidatus*, which Dr. Coues was inclined to refer to this species, I trust to be able to show that it can only belong to that which I call for the present Richardson's Skua. Temminck's name is therefore retained, subject to the emendation proposed by Mr. P. L. Selater (Ibis, 1862, p. 297), where he showed that the classical spelling should be *pomatorhinus*, being derived from *πωμα* (operculum) and *ῥιν* (nasus), a view which has since been generally adopted by ornithologists. There can be no doubt from the description, especially of the tail-feathers, given by Pallas that this is the species called by him *C. parasitica*, var. *camtschatica*.

In plumage this species does not exhibit any remarkable variation, although some immature birds are decidedly less marked with sooty striations on the underparts than others. In the adults the acuminate feathers on the neck assume a beautiful golden tinge; and the dark pectoral band evidently becomes narrower with increasing age until it is totally lost and the bird is pure white from the chin to the abdomen. I have only seen one example of this extreme plumage, in the Rouen Museum, which boasts of nineteen picked specimens of Pomatorhine Skuas, none of which, unfortunately, bears any label indicating either date or locality.

The most northern locality recorded for this species is lat. 82° N., where a specimen was observed by Ross flying past the boats on Parry's fourth voyage. It has been found on the coast of Spitzbergen, and in Novaya Zemlya; and south of these points it ranges throughout the whole of the arctic and subarctic regions. Von Middendorf found it breeding on the "barrens" of the Taimyr and

the Boganida, in Siberia, and was the first to give a figure of the egg; and it is said to breed in societies from Bjornenas, north of Egedesminde, to the northward (Newton, B. of Greenland). There must, however, be many other breeding-places within the arctic circle; for the species is abundant in the north, and is not uncommon on our coasts, principally on the west, in autumn. Passing along the coasts of Western Europe, it occurs as a straggler in the interior of the continent, and visits the Mediterranean as far east as Sicily and Malta; goes down the west coast of Africa, where Capt. Shelley obtained it off Fantee; crosses the equator, and reaches Walwich Bay in lat. 23° S., where Andersson shot two specimens, one of which, a bird of the year, is in my collection. With this proof of its traversing the tropics it is no longer remarkable that it should have been obtained at Moulmein, on the coast of Tenasserim, in lat. $16^{\circ} 22'$ N., by Major Tickell, as recorded by Mr. Blyth; the singular thing was, that the specimen in question should prove to be an adult and not a bird of the year, like all the other visitors to the south which I have examined*. There is a specimen in the plumage of the first year in the collection of Messrs. Salvin and Godman, obtained by Mr. Cockerell off Cape York, the northern extremity of Australia. On the east coast of America it occurs from Labrador as far south as New York and Pennsylvania, beyond which it has not yet been traced. On the west coast there is no positive record beyond two instances on the Prybilov Islands; but Mr. Gervase Mathew's description of a Skua observed by him at Valparaiso and Coquimbo seems to refer to this species, respecting whose winter range we must wait for further details.

STERCORARIUS CREPIDATUS. (Richardson's Skua.)

Stercorarius (*Le Stercoraire*), Brisson, type of genus *Stercorarius*.

Catharacta cephus, Brünn. Orn. Bor. p. 36 (1764).

Catharacta coprotheres, Brünn. Orn. Bor. p. 36 (1764), dark form.

The Black-toed Gull, Pennant's Brit. Zool. ii. p. 419, tab. 2 (1768).

Larus crepidatus, Banks, Hawkesworth's Voy. ii. p. 15 (1773); Gmelin, Syst. Nat. p. 602 (1788); Latham, Ind. Orn. p. 319 (1790); Meyer & W. Tasch. deutsch. Vög. ii. p. 493 (1810); Scoresby, Arctic Reg. i. p. 534 (1820).

"*Larus parasiticus*, Linn." Boddaert, T. des Pl. Eul. no. 991 (nec Linn.).

Lestris crepidatus, Tem. Man. d'Orn. p. 515 (1815).

Stercorarius crepidatus, Vieillot, N. Dict. Hist. Nat. xxxii. p. 155 (1819).

Lestris parasitica, F. Faber, Prodr. Is. Orn. p. 105 (1822); Brehm

* Since writing the above I have had the opportunity of referring to Major Tickell's coloured drawing of this identical specimen, which proves it to be an immature bird after all! Mr. Blyth's error in stating it to be an adult was doubtless owing to the want of any specimens for comparison at that time.

& S. Beitr. Vögelk. iii. p. 853 (1822); Naum. Vög. Deutsch. x. p. 506, pl. 272, 273 (1840).

Cataractes parasiticus, Fleming, Brit. An. p. 138 (1828); Selby, Ill. Brit. Zool. ii. p. 520 (1832).

Lestris richardsonii, Swain., Sw. & Rich. F. Bor.-Am. p. 433, pl. 73 (1831); Macgill. Brit. B. v. p. 492 (1852); Audubon, B. Am. vii. 190, pl. 452 (1844); Gould, B. of Eur. v. pl. 441 (1837); Meyer, Ill. Brit. B. vii. p. 177 (1857).

Lestris parasita, Keys. & Bl. Wirb. Eur. p. 240 (1840); Midd. Sib. Reise, p. 241 (1853).

Stercorarius parasiticus, Schaeff. Mus. Orn. p. 62, pl. 37 (1789); De Selys-L. Fn. Belg. p. 155 (1842); G. R. Gray, List B. Br. Mus. iii. p. 167 (1844); Gray, Gen. Birds, iii. p. 653 (1849); Lawr. Baird's B. N. Am. 839 (1858); Blakiston (B. N.W. A.), Ibis, 1863, p. 152; Degl. & G. Orn. Eur. ii. p. 397 (1867); B. Ross, Nat.-Hist. Rev. 1862, p. 289; Coues, Pr. Phil. Ac. 1863, p. 132; Newton, Ibis, 1865, p. 510 (Spitzbergen); Andersson, B. of Damara Land, p. 357 (1872); Gould, B. G. Brit. v. p. 80 (187); Hume, Stray Feathers, p. 268 (1873) (Sindh); Buller, B. New Zealand, p. 268 (1873); Coues, Rep. Prybilov Is. no. 541 (1874); Sharpe, Voy. 'Erebus and Terror,' i. App. p. 32 (1875), Newton, B. Greenland, p. 107, Arct. Man. (1875).

Lestris parasiticus, Bp. Consp. Av. ii. p. 208 (1857).

Lestris parasiticus, var. *coprotheres*, Bp. Consp. Av. ii. p. 209.

Lestris thuliaca, Preyer, Reise n. Island (1862).

Lestris parasitus, Th. v. Heuglin, Ibis, 1872, p. 65.

Lestris spinicaudus, Hardy, Rev. et Mag. Zool. 1854, p. 657.

Stercorarius spinicauda, Layard, B. S. Af. p. 366 (1867).

Stercorarius parasitica, Dall & Bannister, Tr. Chic. Ac. i. p. 303 (1869) (Alaska).

Stercorarius asiaticus, Hume, Stray Feathers, p. 269 (1873) (Sindh).

Lestris boji, *schleepii*, *benickii*, Brehm, and *Stercorarius tephra*s, Malmgren, are believed to be this, whilst *Lestris brachyrhynchus* and *L. microrhynchus*, Brehm, are ascribed to the next; but it would be a mere waste of time to verify Brehm's supposed species.

Dr. Coues follows those authors who have chosen to divert Linnæus's name of *L. parasiticus* to this species—a supposition utterly negated by the description in the Syst. Nat. p. 226, which is based upon that in his 'Fauna Suecica,' p. 55, No. 156. Nothing could well be clearer than his statement:—"rectricibus duabus intermediis longissimis," which can only apply to the Buffon's or Long-tailed Skua; but, as if to make assurance doubly sure, Linnæus adds "remiges nigre, *ruchi* 1. 2. *nivea*." The natural inference from drawing especial attention to the fact that the *shafts* of the *first* and *second primaries* are *white*, is clearly that those of the *other primaries* are *not white*. Now the particular characteristic by which "Richardson's Skua," may be distinguished at any age beyond that of the nestling, is that the shafts of the other primaries are conspicuously lighter than in those of Buffon's Skua, in which

only those of the first and second primaries are white, those of the third and successive primaries being dark. I am indebted to Mr. R. Collett, of Christiania, for pointing out to me, some years since, this excellent distinction. The *L. parasiticus* of Linnæus is therefore not *S. crepidatus*, but the "Buffon's Skua;" and so is, according to my view, *Catharacta parasiticus* of Brünnich; but it is needless to discuss the latter name, as it is out of date.

Dr. Coues considers that the *Larus crepidatus* of Gmelin is in all probability based upon the young of the Pomatorhine Skua, to which Brisson gave the name of *Stercorarius striatus*. It is true that Gmelin (who translated from Latham) identifies *S. striatus* of Brisson with his *L. crepidatus*; but although *S. striatus* is certainly a young Pomatorhine, it was by no means easily recognizable by the naturalists of that day; and, moreover, Gmelin correctly cites in the first place *Catharacta cephus*, Brunn., which is certainly this species, and in the third line refers to "Le Labbe ou Stercoraire" of Buffon, whose figure ('Planches Enluminées,' No. 991) is an excellent one, besides giving an accurate description of the tail-feathers ("rectricibus duabus intermediis longioribus"); he also refers it to the "Black-toed Gull" of the 'Brit. Zool.,' which is clearly this species. This would be quite sufficient to impose Gmelin's name of *L. crepidatus* upon "Richardson's Skua;" but the name did not actually originate with Gmelin. On referring to Hawkesworth's 'Voyages' (1773), vol. ii. p. 15 (not vol. i. p. 15, as erroneously cited by Latham, and of course duly copied by Gmelin, without reference), we find in the narrative of Lieut. Cook's voyage in the 'Endeavour' that "on the 8th October 1768 (when a little to the south of the Cape-Verd Islands) Mr. Banks [afterwards Sir Joseph Banks] shot the Black-toed Gull not yet described according to Linnæus's system; he gave it the name of *Larus crepidatus*." The Black-toed Gull is described in Pennant's 'British Zoology,' vol. ii. p. 419 (1768); and plate 2 is an excellent representation of a "Richardson's Skua" of the year, the feet of this species at that age having the upper part of the webs yellowish, and the posterior portion black, giving the bird the appearance of being "shod" or "sandalled," whence Banks's somewhat quaint Latin rendering. I think it probable that the bird was identified from Pennant's description and figure; for in the MS. in the British Museum of Solander, who was also in the 'Endeavour,' there is indirect evidence of that work having been on board; but as Banks gave no description, it is perhaps safest to cite Gmelin as the authority for the name.

It is now well known that there are two very distinct plumages to be found in birds of this species, even in the same breeding-places—an entirely sooty form, and one with light underparts,—and that white-breasted birds pair with whole-coloured birds as well as with those of their respective varieties. If this species is "dimorphic," the offspring of one particoloured and one whole-coloured bird ought to resemble one or other of their parents without reference to sex; my examination of upwards of a hundred specimens from widely different localities and in all stages inclines me to the belief that this is not the case, and that the young of such union will be intermediate,

whilst the offspring of two similar parents will "breed true." This point can only be solved by some ornithologist who will devote his attention to a colony during the breeding-season, observing the produce of all these unions, and, if possible, marking the nestlings before they take wing; perhaps some of our Scotch friends will take the hint.

That the sooty plumage is not merely a sign of immaturity is shown by the long tail-feathers, and by the burnished tinge of the acuminate ones on the nape.

It is worthy of notice that in Spitzbergen, its most northern breeding-ground, neither Dr. Malmgren nor Professor Newton found a single example of the dark whole-coloured form; all those which Admiral Collinson's and Dr. Rae's Expeditions brought home from the far north are also white-breasted specimens, which looks as if the dark form was a more exclusively southern one.

In the white-breasted birds the striations on the underparts decrease with age until little more than a pectoral band remains; this, again, becomes narrower until in some specimens it entirely disappears and the bird is white from the chin to the abdomen.

This species has the most extended range of any member of the family. Parry found it up to lat. $82^{\circ} 2' N.$; and it breeds throughout the arctic and subarctic regions, as far south as the islands of the north of Scotland; and Thompson records it as having nested near Achil Island on the west of Ireland. I should not be surprised to learn that there is some breeding-place along the western shores of France; for both old and also very young birds occur at Málaga early in August. Some go higher up the Mediterranean; but others, principally the young, continue their course along the west coast of Africa, to Walwich Bay and as far as the Cape of Good Hope; and in those waters they pass the months of what is our winter, compelling the Terns and the small Gull (*L. hartlaubii*) to disgorge their prey. From the altered appearance which they present in their progressive stages of plumage at a time when European naturalists have lost sight of them, an individual from the vicinity of St. Helena received the name of *S. spinicauda*. Careful examination of a series of specimens from the Cape of Good Hope, where Mr. E. L. Layard only observed them from December to February, showed that all were in the act of losing and renewing the central tail-feathers and the outer primaries, which are the last to be moulted; and although at the first glance the birds have a somewhat distinct look, yet there can be no doubt whatever of their being our northern species. Most that I have seen are birds of less than a year old, although this immaturity is less noticeable in the dark-plumaged birds than in the lighter ones; in none, however, are the central tail-feathers fully developed, and most are still partially in the quill-sheath. One specimen, evidently obtained just before the northward migration, is absolutely the same as a bird of only two months older from the Færoes. It is to be presumed that *S. crepidatus* goes up the east coast of Africa, as Mr. Allan Hume obtained it (naming it *S. asiaticus*), and observed many along the coast of Sindh, the Gulf of Oman, and between Guader and Bombay.

Returning to the Atlantic, we find it along the North-American coast; and Solander, in his MS., describes, under the names of *L. fuliginosus* and *L. nigricans*, two specimens of this species obtained in the harbour of Rio de Janeiro on December 4, 1768, thus giving it a claim to be included in the list of the Neotropical Laridæ so ably worked out by Messrs. Selater and Salvin (P. Z. S. 1871, p. 564). South of Rio there is no record of its occurrence on the east coast of America; but I can only refer to this species the example obtained by Mr. Buller at Horowhenua in the Province of Wellington, New Zealand, on April 30, 1864. His general description suits *S. crepidatus*; and he expressly states that the shafts of the primaries are *white*, the characteristic which particularly serves to distinguish it from Buffon's Skua, with which he has identified it. At the time that I examined the specimen in question I was not aware of this distinctive feature: the skin also had been badly preserved; and, to make matters worse, the plumage was so worn and abraded that it is a marvel that the bird was able to fly at all.

On the west coast of America it is only recorded as occurring at the Prybilov Islands and in Alaska; but Mr. Gervase Mathew, R.N., informs me that when at Callao in April 1873, in H.M.S. 'Resolute,' he observed many small Skuas in various states of plumage, and attributed them (correctly no doubt) to this species, which he had often observed previously on the English coast.

STERCORARIUS PARASITICUS. (Long-tailed or Buffon's Skua.)

Le Stercoraire à longue queue, Buffon, Pl. Enlum. 762.

Stercorarius longicaudus, Brisson, vi. p. 155 (1760).

Catharacta parasitica, Brünn. Orn. Bor. p. 37 (1764).

Larus parasiticus, Linn. Syst. Nat. p. 226 (1766), Fauna Suec. 55. no. 156 ("rectricibus duabus intermediis longissimis."); ? Müller, Zool. Dan. Prod. 166 (1774); Phipps, Voy. N. Pole, p. 187 (1774); Gm. Syst. Nat. p. 601 (1788); Scoresby, Arctic Regions, i. p. 534 (1820).

Catharacta parasitica, O. Fab. F. G. p. 103 (1780).

Catarracta parasitica, Retz. F. Suec. p. 160 (1800).

Catarractes parasita, Pallas, Z. Ros.-As. p. 310 (1811).

Lestris parasitica, Illiger, Prod. p. 273 (1811); Sw. & Rich. F. Bor.-Am. p. 430 (1831); Macgill. Brit. B. v. p. 503 (1852).

Lestris parasiticus, Temm. M. d'Orn. p. 512 (ed. 1815), p. 796 (ed. 1820), p. 501 (ed. 1840); Jenyns, Brit. Vert. An. p. 283 (1835); Gould, B. of Eur. v. pl. 442 (1837); Audubon, B. Am. vii. 192, pl. 452 (1844); Meyer, Ill. Brit. Orn. vii. p. 174, pl. 314 (1857).

Stercorarius longicaudus, Vieill. N. Diet. Hist. Nat. xxxii. p. 157 (1819); Newton, Ibis, 1865, p. 511 (Spitzbergen); Degl. & Gerbe, Orn. Eur. ii. p. 399 (1867).

Lestris crepidata, Brehm & S. Beiträge z. Vögelkunde, iii. p. 861 (1822); Naum. Vög. Deutsch. x. p. 534, pl. 274 (1840).

Lestris buffonii, Boie, Meyer & W. Tasch. iii. p. 212 (1822); Middendorff, Sib. Reise, ii. p. 241, taf. xxiv. fig. 2 (1853).

Stercorarius cephus, Steph. in Shaw's Gen. Zool. xiii. pt. i. p. 211, pl. 23 (fig. nec descrip.) (1826); B. Ross, Nat.-Hist. Rev. 1862, p. 289, Blakiston, Ibis, 1863, p. 152 (Mackenzie River).

Lestris lessoni, Degl. Mém. Ac. R. Lille, p. (1838); Schinz, Eur. F. p. 392 (1840).

Lestris cephus, Keys. & Blas. Wirb. Eur. p. 240 (1840); Bp. Consp. Av. ii. p. 209 (1857).

Stercorarius longicaudatus, De Selys-L. F. Belg. p. 156 (1842); Degl. Orn. Eur. ii. p. 298 (1849); Newton, B. Greenland, p. 107 (1875).

Stercorarius cephus, Gray, Gen. Birds, iii. 1849, p. 653; Schlegel, Mus. P.-B. *Lari*, p. 49 (1863); Gray, Hand-List, iii. p. 110 (1871).

"*Lestris longicaudatus*, Briss.," Thomps. Nat. Hist. Ireland, iii. 399 (1851).

Lestris hardyi, Bonap. Tabl. d. longipen. Compt. Rend. xlii. 1856, p. 770; Consp. Av. ii. p. 210 (1857).

Stercorarius buffoni, Cones, Proc. Phil. Acad. 1863, p. 136; Dall & Bann. Tr. Chic. Ac. i. p. 304 (1869) (Alaska); Cones, Prybilov Isl. (1874); Irby, Orn. Str. Gibraltar, p. 216 (1875).

Lestris longicaudata, T. v. Heuglin, Ibis, 1872, p. 65 (Novaya Zemlya).

In treating of the preceding species I have already shown that Linnæus's description of his *L. parasiticus* can only apply to this species, which may always be distinguished by its very long central tail-feathers and by having, even in immature plumage, the shafts of only the first and second primaries white, those of the others being dusky. In its adult state, the Long-tailed Skua has also the under tail-coverts, abdomen, and flanks of a sooty brown; the tarsi also are yellowish olive, whilst in adult *S. crepidatus* the legs are black. I have seen but few immature specimens, all birds of the year, obtained on their autumnal migration; they are of a nearly uniform sooty colour, with the usual pale edgings to the feathers characteristic of the first plumage. This species is found from Novaya Zemlya to Spitzbergen, and, south of these points, throughout the whole circuit of the arctic regions. Von Middendorff first discovered its breeding-places on the Taimyr and Bogonida, in Siberia; the late John Wolley found it nesting on the Lapland fells; Sir John Richardson obtained nestlings in Melville Peninsula; Mr. Bernard Ross observed it at the mouth of the Mackenzie River; it occurs in the Prybilov Islands; and Dall and Bannister found it in Alaska, the extent of its recorded range on the Pacific coast. By far the rarest of the family as an autumnal visitant, it ranges along our shores and those of Western Europe as far south on the Straits of Gibraltar and Morocco, beyond which there is no trace of it, whilst on the east coast of America it does not seem to go south of lat. 40° N. I have already pointed out that Mr. Buller's supposed example of this species from New Zealand must be referred to *S. crepidatus*. Professor Peters, of Berlin, has kindly informed me that the type specimen in that Museum of *Lestris hardyi*, Bonaparte, has the shafts of all except the first two primaries dusky; and on that ground I presume it to be a young bird of this species.

The specimen in question is *said* to have been obtained "between the Philippines and Sandwich Islands"—a considerable extension to the range of the species so far as it is at present known.

In concluding my remarks on a family whose members are principally Arctic in their habitat, it would be a great omission if I failed to acknowledge my indebtedness to Professor Newton's comprehensive remarks on the Arctic fauna in these 'Proceedings,' in 'The Ibis,' and in the 'Arctic Manual.' The whole available information respecting the *northern* range of the Skuas is given in a condensed form, accompanied by most important references; and to these originals, especially to the paper on the Birds of Spitsbergen in 'The Ibis,' 1865, I would refer those who require more details than I have thought it necessary to give in the present article.

April 4, 1876.

Prof. Newton, F.R.S., V.P., in the Chair.

The Secretary read the following report on the additions to the Society's Menagerie during the month of March 1876 :—

The total number of registered additions to the Society's Menagerie during the month of March was 91. Of these, 65 were acquired by presentation, 16 by purchase, 3 by birth, and 7 were received on deposit. The total number of departures during the same period, by death and removals, was 111.

The most noticeable additions during the month of March were as follows :—

1. A male Brown Monkey (*Macacus brunneus*, Anderson), transmitted home to us from Siam as a present by Mr. T. G. Fermor Hesketh, F.Z.S.

This Monkey was presented to Mr. Hesketh by the King of Siam, and is, no doubt, from that country. It agrees generally with Dr. Anderson's figure (P. Z. S. 1872, p. 203, pl. xii.), but is rather darker in colour.

Dr. Anderson tells me he has now come to the conclusion that, in spite of what he stated (P. Z. S. 1874, p. 652), his *Macacus brunneus* and *M. arctoides* of Is. Geoffr. are referable to the same species. Dr. Anderson also takes Blyth's view*, that *M. speciosus* of Geoffr. St.-Hil. et F. Cuv. properly applies to this Siamese Monkey, and not to the Japanese species figured under that name by Temminck. This, however, though probable, I may observe, cannot be positively proved, as the name was established on a drawing, and there is no existing type. I think, therefore, it would be better to use *Macacus arctoides* (as the oldest name that can be certainly attributed to this animal), and to call the Japanese species, which I have lately figured (P. Z. S. 1875, pl. xlvii.), *M. fuscatus* (as proposed by Blyth *l. s. c.*), rejecting the term *speciosus* altogether.

* "Mammals of Burmah," in J. A. S. B. No. i. 1875, p. 6.



Smith del. et lith.

M & H Reinhart 1881

PHLESCODELL. THARU, *var*

The present example has a deep-red face, but quite uniform non-annellated hairs. The annellations, Dr. Anderson tells me, only appear in the adult animal.

2. Two Caracaras (*Polyborus*) in a very remarkable plumage, purchased of a dealer in Liverpool March 2nd, and stated to have been received from "Patagonia." Their general form and size is exactly that of *Polyborus tharus*; and I am of opinion, on the whole, that they are merely young individuals of that species in an abnormal phase of plumage; though it is right to say that other naturalists who have seen them are inclined to believe that they belong to a distinct species.

Mr. Smit's drawing (Plate XXV.) gives a correct figure of these curious birds. The plumage is of a nearly uniform milky white, with yellowish shaft-stripes on the back and breast; the naked cere is flesh-coloured, the bill greenish yellow; the feet are nearly white; but the iris is dark brown. It will be observed that the tail is imperfect.

3. A lead-coloured Falcon (*Hypotriorchis concolor*), presented March 3rd by Mr. A. F. Allman, having been captured on board a vessel on its passage down the Mozambique Channel. This is an immature bird, nearly in the plumage figured by Schlegel and Pollen (Orn. Madagasc. pl. xii.), and is the first example we have received of this scarce species.

4. Three Sirens (*Siren lacertina*, Linn.), from South Carolina, presented by Mr. G. E. Maingault, Curator of the Museum of Natural History, Charleston, March 29th. Mr. Maingault has on a previous occasion transmitted to us an example of this rare and singular Batrachian; but these are the first that have reached us alive.

5. A South-American Flamingo (*Phoenicopterus ignipalliatu*s), from the Upper Amazon, acquired by purchase March 29th. The individual assigned to this species in 1871 (P. Z. S. 1871, p. 627), which was quite young when received, and is now adult, is certainly not of this species, but either a small individual of *P. antiquorum* or one of the so-called *P. minor*; so that the present example is the first of the present species we have received. The bird is very remarkable for its party-coloured legs, the greater part of the toes and tibio-tarsal joint being of a bright scarlet.

Professor Newton, V.P., exhibited a small volume, belonging to the Rev. Richard Hooper, of Upton Rectory, near Didcot, and remarked:—

"This little book has been kindly lent to me by its owner, who has before interested himself in enquiries after the Dodo (*Didus ineptus*)*. It is obviously the same work as that described by Broderip in our 'Transactions' (iv. p. 183), but an entirely different and, so far as I can learn, a hitherto unknown edition of it. Broderip's copy was published, he says, at Amsterdam, by Abraham Wolfgangh, in 1662. Mr. Hooper's is without date, and was published at the same place by 'Abraham en Jan de Wees, Boek-verkooopers,

* Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist. (2) iii. p. 259.